

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE <b>BALTIMORE</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>10/29/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/21/65 - 10/28/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>IC</b> <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	TYPED BY <b>PC</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SPI</b>	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel, dated 10/19/65.  
New York teletype, dated 10/25/65.  
Bureau teletype, dated 10/26/65.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

For the information of the Bureau, information reflected as having been utilized from G-2 files is that regarding appointee set forth in a letterhead memorandum dated 2/24/64, at New York captioned, "Du Bois Memorial Committee, IS - C" and that set forth in a letterhead memorandum, dated 7/31/64 at

- A -  
COVER PAGE

APPROVED <i>E. R. T. / J. L. L.</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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		NOT RECORDED NOV 10 1965	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations VECE... Spec...	
Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

BA 161-680

JHB:med

Philadelphia captioned "The Second American Revolution",  
copies of which are contained in G-2 files. No  
investigation has been conducted by G-2 regarding appointee.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:

IC [REDACTED]

Office:

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Date:

OCTOBER 29, 1965

Field Office File #:

161-680

Bureau File #:

161-1819

Title:

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Review of G-2 files reflects pertinent information contained therein regarding appointee utilized.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

The files of G-2, United States Army Counterintelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Maryland, made available by a representative of that agency, were reviewed on October 27, 1965. These files reflect that the information contained therein, pertinent to this investigation regarding the appointee, has been utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in conducting this investigation.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE <b>NEW YORK</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>10/29/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/21/65 - 10/29/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE <b>JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN</b>		REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>	TYPED BY <b>gs,par</b>
EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM: FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1-human) DATE 09-01-2009		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY</b>	

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtels, dated 10/19/65 and  
10/25/65.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

"The Worker", issue of June 9, 1964, page 8,  
column 2, contains an article captioned, "NAACP  
Convention to Hear Professor John Hope Franklin".  
The article states, in part:

"Dr. John Hope Franklin, Chairman of the  
Brooklyn College Department of History, will be  
the main speaker June 23 at the 55th Annual  
Convention in Washington of the National Association  
for the Advancement of Colored People, it was  
announced by Roy Wilkins, NAACP Executive Secretary."

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
COPIES MADE	1-Bureau 1-New York (161-866)	161-1819	59	
		NOT RECORDED		
		NOV 1 1965		
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AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

60 NOV 22 1965

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The above information does not appear to be pertinent to this investigation and is not being included in this report.

The files of the New York Office do not contain sufficient information to document the Du Bois Memorial Committee or to characterize

[redacted] or [redacted]

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The New York City Public Library is presently filming back issues of "New America" and the issue of 4/20/62 was not immediately available for review.

This report is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from sources and informants, the disclosure of whose identity could affect the internal security of the country.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]

100-144189-816

b2

[redacted]

Used to characterize  
BAYARD RUSTIN

b2  
b7D

[redacted]

(Former)

Used to characterize  
LANGSTON HUGHES

b2  
b7D

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COVER PAGE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

b2

[REDACTED]

CSNY 402 (Former)

Used to characterize  
LANGSTON HUGHES

b2  
b7D

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 694-S

Used to characterize

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

CG 5824-S

Used to characterize  
HERBERT APTHEKER

[REDACTED]

100-1522473-49

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b7D

[REDACTED]

161-866-16

Personal observations

by SAS [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED]

at a tribute for W.E.B.  
DU BOIS held on 2/23/64  
at Carnegie Hall,  
New York City.

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[REDACTED]

100-90602-1B283 Page 7

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Postal Inspector's  
Office, Yonkers,  
New York  
(deemed advisable)

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COVER PAGE

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INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located



Used to characterize  
JAMES W. FORD

Several confidential informants not  
further identified in this report are listed as  
follows:



(S)



Several confidential informants mentioned in  
this report as being familiar with the W.E.B.  
Du Bois Clubs in New York City and specifically  
at Brooklyn College are as follows:



PST



LEADS

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will review the April 20,  
1962 issue of "New America" and report pertinent  
information therein concerning the appointee:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

b6  
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Date:

[REDACTED]

Office: New York, New York

10/29/65

Field Office File #:

161-866

Bureau File #:

Title:

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Former colleagues at Brooklyn College, neighbors and associates all highly recommend the appointee as to his character, reputation and loyalty. No credit or arrest record located for the appointee. [REDACTED] advised that appointee spoke at a tribute to W.E.B. DUBOIS. Information concerning DU BOIS set out: [REDACTED] furnished information concerning another tribute at which the appointee, HERBERT APTHEKER, LANGSTON HUGHES, [REDACTED] and BAYARD RUSTIN were to participate. Information concerning these individuals set forth: [REDACTED] advised that appointee was a subscriber to the Social Questions Bulletin. CIs contacted with negative results. No record located at BSS.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 39063 EAW/jov/92  
ON 9-20-00 # 925895



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DETAILS:

Employment

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Brooklyn College  
Bedford Avenue  
and Avenue H  
Brooklyn, New York

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN was appointed as a Full Professor and Chairman of the History Department in 1956 and resigned on August 31, 1964 in order to accept an appointment with the University of Chicago. [redacted] stated that the appointee was on sabbatical leave from September 1, 1962 until August 31, 1963 during which time he served as William Pitt Professor of American History at Cambridge University in England. She advised that he was elected a member of the Cosmos Club in Washington, D. C. in December, 1962.

[redacted] advised that the appointee was a member of the American delegation to the observances in connection with the establishment of the new Republic of Zanzibar during December, 1963.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the appointee is a highly personable individual who possesses great native intelligence and is completely reliable. He stated that during the recent racial disturbances in New York City, he never heard the appointee make any comment indicating that the appointee was ruled by his emotions in racial matters.

[redacted] advised that the appointee and his wife are loyal Americans and he would recommend the appointee for any position of trust and confidence. The appointee's wife holds a

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degree in Library Science from the Catholic University. [redacted] has not met any of the appointee's other relatives.

[redacted] stated that the appointee left Brooklyn College under the most favorable circumstances. The only reason for his departure was the fact that Brooklyn College was unable to match the offer made to the appointee by the University of Chicago. [redacted] stated that Brooklyn College would be most happy to have the appointee back on its staff.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted] [redacted] advised that his opinion of the appointee since he was last interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation has if anything become more favorable. He stated that both the appointee and his wife are loyal Americans of excellent character and reputation. He has no knowledge of the appointee's associates outside of the faculty nor does he know any of the appointee's other relatives. He stated however that he would be most happy to have the appointee again on the faculty and he would recommend him for any position of trust and confidence.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted] [redacted] the Department of History, advised that she has known the appointee since the spring of 1957. [redacted]

[redacted] She advised that the appointee is one of the finest gentlemen she has ever known and she would trust him completely. [redacted] stated that the appointee enjoyed an outstanding reputation at Brooklyn College and that the appointee only left the faculty because he received a much better offer.

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from the University of Chicago. She stated that he was an outstanding scholar and writer and undoubtedly a loyal American. She recommended him for any position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

[redacted] advised that she had a high regard for the appointee's wife but was not acquainted with his other relatives. She stated that most of the appointee's close friends and associates were members of the faculty at Brooklyn College.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she has known the appointee to be a most personable and honorable individual. He enjoyed an excellent reputation at Brooklyn College and was highly thought of by President GIDEONSE. The appointee's character and loyalty were above reproach and [redacted] recommended him for employment in a position of trust and confidence. She advised that during the summer of 1964, the appointee taught at Maryland University.

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On October 28, 1965, Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, President, advised that his comments concerning the appointee had not changed since he was last interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that he knows nothing but the most favorable information concerning the appointee's character, reputation and loyalty and would unqualifiedly recommend him for a position of trust and confidence with the United States Government.

Dr. GIDEONSE advised that one year after the appointee's departure from Brooklyn College, he invited the appointee to give the commencement address. He advised that this is the first time that a former member of the faculty had been so honored.

He stated that Professor FRANKLIN had traveled extensively overseas and that he had received numerous letters from Government officials and others who were unstinting in their praise of Professor FRANKLIN. Dr. GIDEONSE specifically recalled a letter from the United States Ambassador to Australia concerning the effectiveness of FRANKLIN's lectures in that country.

Dr. GIDEONSE stated that the appointee's wife impressed him as a responsible and loyal American and that she was well liked by the faculty.



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Neighborhood

1885 New York Avenue  
Brooklyn, New York

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that her comments concerning the appointee have not changed since she was last interviewed in 1962. She advised that the appointee sold his home in August or September, 1964 and that she has not seen him since that time. She continues, however, to regard the appointee as a loyal American of excellent character and reputation and would recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the appointee left the neighborhood about one year ago and that he has had no contact with him since that time. He advised that the appointee's race never presented any problem in the neighborhood and that he got along extremely well with everyone. He advised that the appointee and his family were religious persons of excellent character and reputation. He has no reason to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States and recommended him for a position of trust and confidence.

On October 22, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that the appointee and his family resided on that block for about four years. [redacted] observed that the appointee was a loyal American of good character and reputation. She advised that most of the visitors to the FRANKLIN residence were members of the faculty of Brooklyn College and that they seemed to hold the appointee in high regard.

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[redacted] advised that although the appointee is of a race different from others on the block, he made himself very popular and well liked. She stated that she would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

[redacted] was present during the above interview and he concurred in the opinions expressed by his mother.

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Associates

On October 26, 1965, Professor HOBART JARRETT, Associate Professor of English, Brooklyn College, advised that he first became acquainted with the appointee forty two years ago when they were attending Booker T. Washington High School in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Professor JARRETT stated that both their careers have kept them apart during the intervening years, but he and the appointee have continued to be friends and have kept in touch with one another. During the past five years both have been on the faculty of Brooklyn College.

Professor JARRETT stated that he knows of no finer person than the appointee who is gifted with great intelligence and abilities. He advised that the appointee is able to make friends and to keep them. His honesty and integrity are beyond question and his morals and personal habits are good. Professor JARRETT advised that the appointee and his wife are most loyal Americans and that he would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] Brooklyn College, advised that he first met Dr. and Mrs. FRANKLIN when the appointee joined the faculty at Brooklyn College. The appointee and Mrs. FRANKLIN became members of Professor WITHNER's church. [redacted] and his wife became close friends of the FRANKLINS and they continue at the present time to have contact with them.

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[redacted] stated that the appointee possesses enormous drive, has an alert and active mind and is considered an outstanding person from any viewpoint. He advised that the appointee does not "carry a chip on his shoulder" because of his race. He demonstrated as Chairman of the History Department an ability to manage personalities and to solve personality conflicts. [redacted] has no reason to question the appointee's loyalty and recommended him for a position of trust and confidence. He described the appointee's wife as a very respectable and responsible citizen.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] Brooklyn College, advised that he has known the appointee since 1956 and has found him to be a person of excellent character and reputation. The appointee is considerate of others and is a superior person in every respect. [redacted] advised that the appointee and his wife are loyal Americans and he would recommend him without hesitation for a position of trust and confidence. He advised that the appointee is now on the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] History Department, Columbia University, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] he has been acquainted with [redacted] for many years, having first met him at Harvard University. He stated that he is one of the most outstanding scholars he knows. He is of excellent character, reputation, loyalty and moral habits, a wonderful family man and well regarded in the educational field. He is currently a Professor at the University of Chicago and is envied by many people, including [redacted] due to his salary there.

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[redacted] advised that both he and Dr. FRANKLIN took part in the Montgomery, Alabama march with Dr. KING as they felt he had the right point of view during this occasion and that they could not see being associated with any of the other Southern groups.

[redacted] also stated that he would highly recommend Dr. FRANKLIN for any position of trust in the United States Government.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] he has been acquainted with the appointee for approximately ten years during which time he has found him to be an outstanding person of excellent character, reputation, loyalty and moral habits. He is a prominent scholar and is well regarded by all who know him.

[redacted] recommended the appointee for any position of trust as he is most capable and dependable to represent the United States.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee over a period of years on a limited social and professional basis. He has visited at his home and attended social functions with the appointee. He considers him to be an outstanding scholar concerning whom nothing of an adverse nature to his character, reputation or loyalty had ever come to his attention. He has no reservation in recommending the appointee to any position of trust as he has in the past represented the United States Government.

[redacted] and [redacted] are on the faculty of Columbia University.

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On October 25, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted]  
New York University, advised SA [redacted] that since last interviewed in 1962 concerning Dr. FRANKLIN, he continues to have a high regard for him as an outstanding educator and scholar. He has never as far as [redacted] knows, been involved in any subversive groups and is a man of excellent character, reputation and loyalty.

[redacted] has not seen him during past year but felt he could highly recommend FRANKLIN for a position of trust with the United States Government.

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On October 28, 1965, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Brooklyn College, advised that the appointee's character, reputation and loyalty are unsurpassed. He advised that the appointee is an outstanding individual in every respect and that he would not hesitate to recommend him for a position of trust and confidence.

[REDACTED] advised he has a high regard for the appointee's wife and understands that FRANKLIN's father was a well respected lawyer in Oklahoma.

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On October 26, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that the appointee had served on the Board of Directors for said society from approximately 1954 to 1964. She advised that the appointee continues to serve the society on their "Committee for American Studies Program". She advised that the only information her records reflected regarding the appointee was his current address of Department of History, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois and a previous New York address of 1885 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] advised that she was closely acquainted with the appointee and considered him to be one of the outstanding individuals in his field, American History. She stated that the appointee specialized in Civil War History and in 1963 taught at Cambridge University in England. She advised that she considered the appointee's character, associations, reputation and loyalty to be beyond reproach and that she knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning him. She added that the appointee was a well liked, capable and highly respected individual, whom she would have no hesitation in recommending for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.



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On October 26, 1965, [redacted] History Department, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he first became acquainted with the appointee in approximately 1954. [redacted] stated that he was attending a history forum and asked to be introduced to the applicant because he considered him to be an outstanding intellectual in the field of American History. He advised that they became closely associated while they were both teaching in the History Department at Brooklyn College. [redacted] stated that the appointee eventually was elected by his constituents to the position of Chairman of the History Department at Brooklyn College.

[redacted] described the appointee as an outstanding individual who was without a doubt one of the foremost men in the study of American History in the United States. He advised that the appointee had an excellent character and reputation and was without question loyal to the United States. He advised that he knew nothing at all about the appointee which might be construed to be derogatory and added that in his opinion the United States Government would certainly benefit from the services of the appointee. He added that he would highly recommend the appointee for any position of trust and confidence with the Government.

On October 26, 1965, [redacted] History Department, New York University, 19 University Place, New York, New York, advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee for approximately twelve to fifteen years. He stated that his association was mostly on a professional level and that they were not close socially.

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[ ] stated that he formerly taught under the appointee at Brooklyn College and considered him to be one of the top historians in the United States. He further described him as an honest, capable and dependable individual whose character, associations, reputation and loyalty were beyond reproach. He advised that he knew nothing of a derogatory nature concerning the appointee and added that he felt the appointee would perform excellently in any government position. He also advised that in his opinion the government would benefit from the appointee's numerous contacts and influential friends.

[ ] added that the appointee had an outstanding public image and was well liked by all who came in contact with him. He further advised that he would recommend the appointee for a position of trust and confidence with the Government.

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Credit

On October 22, 1965, [redacted] Clerk, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised IC [redacted] that she had no record for the appointee.

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Arrest

On October 25, 1965, SA [redacted] caused the records of the New York City Police Department to be checked by Deputy Inspector [redacted] Bureau of Criminal Identification, Patrolman [redacted] Information Unit; Sergeant [redacted] Old Record Room, (all of the above of the New York City Police Department); and [redacted] Fingerprint Bureau, Criminal Court of the City of New York. No record was located for the appointee or AURELIA FRANKLIN.

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Miscellaneous

On October 25, 1965, Inspector [redacted] Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised SA [redacted] that he could locate no pertinent information for the appointee or AURELIA FRANKLIN.

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On February 24, 1964, [redacted] who is not available for recontact, advised that Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN of Brooklyn College was a speaker at the Carnegie Hall tribute to W. E. B. DU BOIS sponsored by the Du Bois Memorial Committee and held on February 23, 1964.

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The following information is noted concerning W. E. B. DU BOIS:

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"The Worker", November 26, 1961, on page six, contained the text of W. E. B. DU BOIS' letter of application for membership in the Communist Party (CP), United States of America. It was addressed to GUS HALL, CP, United States of America, and read in part, as follows:

"On this first day of October, 1961, I am applying for admission to membership in the Communist Party of the United States. I have been long and slow in coming to this conclusion, but at last my mind is settled....."

".....in 1926, I began a new effort: I visited Communist lands. I went to the Soviet Union in 1926, 1936, 1949 and 1959; I saw the nation develop. I visited East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland. I spent ten weeks in China, traveling all over the land. Then, this summer, I rested a month in Rumania....."

"Communism--the effort to give all men what they need and to ask of each the best they can contribute--this is the only way of human life. It is a difficult and hard end to reach--it has and will make mistakes, but today it marches triumphantly on in education and science, in home and food, with increased freedom of thought and deliverance from dogma. In the end Communism will triumph. I want to help to bring that day."

"The path of the American Communist Party is clear: It will provide the United States with a real Third party and thus restore democracy to this land."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper."



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The "National Guardian", issue of October 15, 1962, page one, contained an article entitled: "Dr. DU BOIS, recovering from surgery, is honored at Peking ceremonies, and read in part as follows:

"THE WORLD RENOWNED American Negro scholar W. E. B. Du Bois and his wife Shirley Graham shared China's highest tribune in Tien An Men square here October 1 with Mao Tse-tung and China's leaders. They watched half a million paraders celebrate the 13th anniversary of the People's Republic and the second year of steady advance against a series of natural disasters.

"The Du Boises were the first Americans ever given this place of honor. The action was regarded as a recognition of Dr. Du Bois' contribution to scholarship and as a friendly gesture toward America's progressives and a demonstration of support for the US Communist Party which is under attack by the government.

Information concerning the "National Guardian" is set forth in the Appendix.

W. E. B. DU BOIS died on August 27, 1963.

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In February, 1964, [redacted] advised that a tribute was held on February 23, 1964, in honor of W. E. B. DU BOIS at Carnegie Hall, New York City. [redacted] advised that the main address was given by Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN of Brooklyn College who expressed some bitterness of how the news media had played down, or practically ignored the death of DU BOIS. He stated that since the birth of the United States, the people of the nation have refused to regard the Negro as "just another human being", rather they regard the Negro as a 2nd class citizen, but certainly this was not the fault of DU BOIS. He stated that as great a scholar as was DU BOIS, he was rejected by his white peers because of the color of his skin. He stated that DU BOIS, as a Negro scholar, set about to educate the whites to accept people for what they are, not for the color of their skin, adding that his courage and zeal have long given inspiration to the Negro people. FRANKLIN concluded stating that the March on Washington in August, 1963 began with the drive by DU BOIS 60 years ago for first class citizenship for the Negro.

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[redacted] is not available for recontact.

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In October, 1963, [redacted] advised that [redacted] the Harvard-Radcliffe Socialist Club, had requested financial help from "Freedomways", 799 Broadway, New York, New York, to assist in holding a memorial meeting for W. E. B. DU BOIS on November 20, 1963. According to [redacted] those invited to participate in the memorial included Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, HERBERT APTHEKER, [redacted] LANGSTON HUGHES, [redacted] and BAYARD RUSTIN.

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Information concerning "Freedomways" appears in the Appendix attached hereto, under the caption Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.



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On December 14, 1959, [ ] advised that at the 17th National Convention of the Communist Party, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party.

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In November, 1943, [ ] advised that LANGSTON HUGHES was among the first Negro intellectuals that joined the "Party".

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In June, 1950, [ ] advised that in the late 1930s, he was officially advised by JAMES W. FORD that LANGSTON HUGHES was a member of the Communist Party.

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[ ] advised on June 30, 1955, that he has known FORD as a Communist Party member since 1927, that FORD was a Vice Presidential Candidate of the Communist Party in 1932, 1936, and 1940 National Elections; from 1930 - 1945, FORD was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, and a member of the National Board, and was also in charge of the Communist Party, USA, Negro Commission.

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On March 26, 1953, LANGSTON HUGHES appeared at a public hearing before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations of the United States Senate, First Session of the 83rd Congress. HUGHES stated that there was a period during his life when he believed in the Soviet form of Government beginning roughly with the SCOTTSBORO Case (Circa 1930) and lasting for some 10 or 12 years. HUGHES stated that his disillusionment commenced at the time of the Nazi-Soviet Pact but that he continued to sympathize with certain phases of Soviet ideology for some time after that. HUGHES continued that his re-orientation was completed some four or five years prior to his appearance before the Committee and certainly by 1950. HUGHES stated that he was not a Communist Party member, nor a Communist Party sympathizer.

The June 3, 1963, issue of "Newsweek" magazine carried an article captioned "Kennedy and Baldwin; the Gulf," which reports on an informal discussion between Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, BURKE MARSHALL, Civil Rights Chief of the Department of Justice, JAMES BALDWIN and several of BALDWIN's acquaintances, which meeting was held at the apartment of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY in New York City.

The article further relates that BALDWIN, when interviewed, in his apartment in New York City, stated "He (Attorney General KENNEDY) was surprised to hear there were Negroes who wouldn't fight for their country." BALDWIN continued, "How many Negroes would fight to free Cuba when they can't be freed themselves?"

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At the above meeting, which was held on May 24, 1963, BALDWIN reportedly told the Attorney General that he would not think of fighting for the United States if the United States got into a war and that he was thinking of getting guns and starting to shoot white people.

The November 7, 1963 issue of the "National Guardian" contained an announcement on page 11, column 2, that JAMES BALDWIN would be one of the speakers at a "Bill of Rights Dinner" scheduled for September 13, 1963, at the Americana Hotel, New York City. The sponsor of this dinner was listed as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC).

Information concerning the ECLC is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

In April, 1964, [redacted] advised that JAMES BALDWIN was in contact with HUNTER PITTS O'DELL in early April 1964. [redacted] was unable to determine the purpose of this contact between BALDWIN and O'DELL.

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In July, 1962, [redacted] advised that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America.

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In "The Saturday Evening Post" issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for Young Communist League (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February, 1957, page one, column two, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention, Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA), February 9-12, 1957, held in New York City.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

[redacted] advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly - openly."

The "New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column four, reports that



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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary,  
CP, USA; died in New York City on  
August 22, 1964.

On February 11, 1964, [redacted] who is not personally acquainted with the appointee, furnished a letter bearing the letterhead of the Du Bois Memorial Committee, 248 West 139th Street, New York, New York. The letter requested financial support of a Memorial Tribute in honor of W.E.B. DU BOIS to be held on February 23, 1964 at Carnegie Hall, New York City. Among the names of the "initiating sponsors" listed on the letter was that of Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN.

In October, 1963, [redacted], who is not personally acquainted with the appointee, advised that the name of Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, 1885 New York Avenue, Brooklyn 10, New York, was among the subscribers to the Social Questions Bulletin.

The Social Questions Bulletin is the official publication of the Methodist Federation for Social Action (MESA).

Information concerning the MESA is contained in the Appendix section of this report.

On October 28, 1965, the "Book Review Digest" of 1962 was reviewed at the New York Public Library. Pages 408 and 409 contained reviews of the book entitled "Reconstruction After The Civil War", written by JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN and published by the University of Chicago Press. Among the reviews was that published

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in the New York Times Book Review on November 19, 1961. This review stated as follows:

"Mr. Franklin ... strikes at a number of vulnerable stereotypes ... He demonstrates conclusively that Radical rule was, on the whole, marked by moderation rather than by excesses, and that it accomplished some lasting gains in the realm of education and public welfare. The Negroes who came to positions of power and responsibility acquitted themselves credibly in terms of both competence and honesty. As for corruption, it certainly prevailed but throughout the country and not exclusively in the South ... As far as he carries his scrutiny, Franklin makes good his contentions at every point and provides a sorely needed restatement of what scholars now know about Reconstruction ... One only wishes that he had been able to push the analysis a little further ..."

The "Book Review Digest" of 1963 on page 351 contained reviews of the book "The Emancipation Proclamation" published by Doubleday and written by JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN. The review appearing in "Commonweal" on March 8, 1963, states as follows:

"A work of scholarship that is lucid and attractive to the general reader. With self-restraint and detachment, (Professor Franklin) has more or less successfully abstracted and told the story of the Emancipation Proclamation. There are enough misconceptions about that single great document to justify his attempt to separate its genesis and its content from its indispensable predecessor, the abolitionist movement, from the Civil War itself and from the bitter aftermath."



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During October, 1965, several confidential informants, familiar with activities of the Communist Party in the New York City area and activities of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs in the New York City area and in particular at Brooklyn College, were contacted and could furnish no information concerning the appointee.

Information concerning the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs appears in the Appendix section of this report.

On October 27, 1965, the records of the "New York Times" Morgue were reviewed by IC [redacted] [redacted]. No pertinent information concerning the appointee was located.

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1.

APPENDIX

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. \* \* \* The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. \* \* \* WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

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EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.  
\* \* \*'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc. 799 Broadway, New York City. [redacted]  
[redacted]

A confidential source made available information on July 1, 1964, reflecting that [redacted] attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that [redacted] is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that [redacted] became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) which existed from 1937 to 1949.

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a confidential source, [redacted] is [redacted] whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA.)

On January 30, 1961, [redacted] [redacted], advised that [redacted] mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.



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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

On July 24, 1963, a confidential source described [redacted] as a CP member.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by [redacted]

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1.

APPENDIX

METHODIST FEDERATION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

"1. With an eye to religious groups, the Communists have formed religious fronts such as the Methodist Federation for Social Action \* \* \*."

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly \* \* \*. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives."



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source has also advised that at the founding convention it was voted that the organization should be temporarily headquartered in San Francisco, California, although no specific physical location was decided upon. This same source advised on June 29, 1964, that the temporary headquarters of this organization is 1007 McAllister Street, San Francisco, which is the headquarters of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of San Francisco.

Both sources have advised that at the founding convention two officers were elected:

[REDACTED]

A third source has advised that on October 26, 1962, [REDACTED] attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

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A fourth source has advised that [REDACTED] the "People's World" newspaper, was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

\*



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York  
October 29, 1965

NY 161-866

Title            JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Character       SPECIAL INQUIRY

Reference is made to the report of  
Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned  
as above, at New York, New York.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE <b>CHICAGO</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>10/29/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/21-29/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN</b>		REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px;"></div>	TYPED BY <b>jeo</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SPI</b> ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN	

REFERENCES: Bureau airtels to New York, 10/19/65 and 10/25/65.  
New York teletype to Director, 10/25/65.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Two (2) copies of "Chicago Sun Times" article captioned "U. Of C.'s Franklin Defends Principle of School Boycotts".

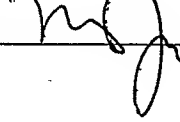
INFORMANTS

Confidential informants contacted with negative results are:



Both contacted by SA   
on October 28, 1965

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APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:  ① - Bureau (AM) (Encls. 2X(161-1819)) ① - Chicago (161-567) <b>2 ENCLOSURE</b>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> 161-1819 60 11/1/65  NOT RECORDED  3 NOV 1 1965 </div>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.
By			

6 NOV 22 1965

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[REDACTED]

Contacted by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on October 29, 1965

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[REDACTED]

Contacted by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on October 26, 1965

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[REDACTED]

Contacted by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on October 22, 1965

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[REDACTED]

Contacted by SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on October 28, 1965

b6  
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[REDACTED]

Contacted by IC [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] on October 27, 1965

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- B\* -  
COVER PAGE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## Copy to:

b6  
b7CReport of:  
Date:SA [REDACTED]  
10/29/65

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #:

161-567

Bureau File #: 161-1819

Title:

JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

## Synopsis:

Employment at University of Chicago confirmed and favorable.  
Associates recommend. Residence verified. Credit and arrest  
negative. Chicago informants negative.

-RUC-

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DETAILS:

Employment

University of Chicago  
5801 South Ellis Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

On October 27, 1965, [redacted] Clerk, Comptrollers Office, advised SA [redacted] that JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, 1885 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was born January 2, 1915 at Rentiesville, Oklahoma. He was hired as a professor of history on October 1, 1964 at an annual salary of \$22,000.00. On October 1, 1965, he was reappointed for one year at a salary of \$25,000.00. His local address is recorded as 5805 Blackstone. [redacted] said he has no other administrative record of the appointee.

On October 28, 1965, [redacted] History Department, advised SA [redacted] that he was responsible for hiring the appointee, and in fact went to London, England to recruit the appointee who was there as a Pitt Scholar at Cambridge University. [redacted] said he has personally known the appointee for about three years through professional contacts and has been [redacted] for the past year. [redacted] said appointee is the most distinguished and prominent Negro in America today and that he, [redacted] is elated to have such a scholar on his staff. [redacted] said that demands made upon appointee's time for "lectures, debates, consultation, etc." detract considerably from his teaching duties and now he is working on the President's task force on International Education.

[redacted] said he believes appointee to be an unquestionably loyal American who has devoted his life to the study of his country and written several books on the subject. [redacted] said he knows nothing of an adverse nature regarding the appointee and recommends him for any position for which he may be considered.

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On October 28, 1965, [redacted]

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] that he has known the appointee about fifteen years through professional contacts. He said he regards the appointee as an unquestionably loyal American of outstanding moral character. [redacted] said he has never heard anything of an adverse nature regarding the appointee and highly recommends him for any position for which he is being considered.

[redacted] related that the appointee is an outstanding scholar and historian who is known and respected world wide among his colleagues.

#### Neighborhood

5805 South Blackstone Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois

[redacted] advised on October 28, 1965, that she is "casually" acquainted with the appointee, his wife and son. [redacted] She said she does not know them socially as they keep mostly to themselves and have not been residing in this block "too long."

To her knowledge the appointee appears to be an intelligent and responsible person. There is no reason to question his loyalty to the United States.

[redacted] said she could not suggest anyone in this neighborhood who knows the appointee and his family on a close basis.

#### Credit and Arrest

[redacted] Clerk, Chicago Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Chicago, advised IC [redacted] on October 25, 1965, the files showed no information for the appointee and his wife, Mrs. JOHN HOPE (AURELIA E. WHITTINGTON) FRANKLIN, 5805 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago.

A check of the arrest files at the Bureau of Records and Communications, Chicago Police Department, on October 27, 1965, at the request of IC [redacted] disclosed no information for the appointee, his above listed wife, [redacted]

Miscellaneous

Confidential Informants who are familiar with some Communist matters in the Chicago area were contacted during the course of this investigation and advised they were not personally acquainted with the appointee and his wife nor did they possess any information regarding them.

The Winter, 1965 issue of the magazine "Freedomways" is the first quarter issue of this publication for 1965, Volume 5, Number 1, and is a special memorial issue devoted to W.E.B. DUBOIS. "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement", published quarterly by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

Information concerning Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, will be found in latter pages.

Included on Page 11 of the Winter, 1965 issue of the magazine "Freedomways" are greetings from JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN as follows:

"I am pleased to learn that 'Freedomways' is planning an issue to memorialize Dr. Du Bois. For the latter portion of my life, Dr. Du Bois has been an



inspiration to me and to most members of my generation. I remember so well the first time I heard him speak. It was in 1926 at the State Teachers Association in Oklahoma. Although I was a mere lad I was greatly moved by what he said on that occasion. From then to the end of his life he continued to be a great source of inspiration. His impeccable scholarship, his fearlessness as a leader, and his determination to secure freedom for all peoples, were the hallmarks of his great and illustrious life. I am certain that he will continue to wield enormous influence through his immortal writings."

"The Worker" issue of November 26, 1961, carried an article on Page 1, which stated in part:

Dr. W.E.B. DU BOIS, outstanding figure in American letters, father of the modern Negro freedom movement and long-time crusader for the national independence of African peoples, has joined the Communist Party of the United States.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

The March 27, 1964 edition of "Muhammad Speaks", self-described commencing with the February 5, 1965 issue as published on a weekly basis by Muhammad's Mosque No. 2, 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Page 5 carried an article, "Never Allow Oppressors to Pick Your Leaders." This article noted that for the first time in America a Negro leader who was an avowed communist, was openly given the highest honors by Negro intellectuals, artists and thousands of civic and fraternal figures in a gallant memorial tribute. The article noted that so great was the stature of the late W.E.B. DU BOIS, Negro historian, philosopher, Pan-Africanist and intellectual giant, that many who would never have dared utter a word of approbation for his political and sociological outlook while he lived -- helped immortalize his memory without reservation.

"Muhammad Speaks" is a weekly newspaper published by Muhammad's Mosque No. 2, 634 East 79th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Information concerning Muhammad's Mosque No. 2 can be found at the end of this report.

Included in this article was the following excerpt:

"I wish I could eradicate from my memory the picture of Dr. Du Bois, handcuffed like some common thief, accused at eighty years of age of being the agent of a foreign power," said Dr. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, Chairman of the Department of History, Brooklyn College and keynote speaker of the memorila.

"Even his later exoneration," the noted educator said, "cannot obliterate from my mind the impression that, perhaps he was the victim not merely of the fanaticism that characterized those years, but that he was being punished for what he had represented for more than half a century."

APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred  
to as the Muslim Cult of Islam,  
Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

APPENDIX

ENCLOSURES 2

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI .  
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (161-567)  
SUBJECT: JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN  
SPI

Enclosed are two (2) copies of "Chicago Sun Times" article captioned "U. Of C.'s Franklin Defends Principle of School Boycotts".

Report dated 10/29/65.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

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161-1819 60  
ENCLOSURE

# U. of C.'s Franklin Defends Principle Of School Boycotts

By William Braden

School boycotts were defended Thursday by a distinguished Negro scholar, John Hope Franklin.

Franklin took no position on the walkout scheduled — and then prohibited by court order — for Thursday and Friday in Chicago. But he firmly endorsed the general principle of school boycotting, and he criticized a Chicago Board of Education suit that seeks a permanent injunction against such demonstrations.

He expressed his views during a press conference at which a group of University of Chicago faculty members announced their support of open-occupancy legislation.

## American Tradition

"Boycotting is a very old American tradition," said Franklin, professor of history at the U. of C. "It was one of the most important instrumentalities we used in carrying out the cold war against England in 1775."

Franklin said he withdrew his own son from school during a New York boycott that occurred when Franklin was on the faculty of Brooklyn College.

He said it was "begging" the

question" to argue that children are exploited by school boycotts.

If a boycott is legitimate, he said, the exploitation of the children would lie in the situation giving rise to the demonstration.

Franklin is an internationally respected authority on various facets of American history including slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction.

## Opposes Permanent Bar

He said he had been out of town in recent days and therefore was not familiar enough with the issues to comment on the validity of the current Chicago boycott. But he said he was "categorically" opposed to any injunction that would permanently bar parents from expressing their "outrage" over de facto segregation.

Franklin said the Bill of Rights provides a constitutional basis for boycotting, and he added:

"Don't forget Sam Adams (the Boston patriot whose protests did much to bring on the American Revolution). He did a lot of boycotting, and for reasons that maybe were not as crucial as these. . . . Boycotting and demonstrating in various ways are not only legitimate but quite, quite American."

Franklin was one of five professors on an ad hoc U. of C. committee that circulated a

petition supporting open-occupancy legislation in the Illinois General Assembly.

## Committee Members

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Wade said at the press conference in the School of Social Service Building that 141 U. of C. faculty members have signed a statement supporting Illinois House Bill 257.

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## 'Unwritten Barriers'

The open-occupancy statement reads in part:

"We believe that both justice and practical necessity compel our community to find some means of overcoming the unwritten, but rigid, barriers which have perpetuated a pattern of residential segregation in this city for half a century.

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DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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6-11-65

Date: FOUR STAR FINAL  
Edition: WILLIAM BRADEN  
Author: JOHN G. TREZEVANT  
Editor:  
Title: JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

Character: 161-567  
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Classification: CHICAGO  
Submitting Office:



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Without such a law, it is through such a law can we  
difficult to see how we can hope to protect the property  
prevent the grave human and values in each Chicago neigh-  
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"Without such a law, it is difficult to see how we can prevent the grave human and economic losses resulting from the rapid transition from all-white neighborhoods to all-Negro neighborhoods along the growing periphery of the

present Negro ghetto. Only through such a law can we hope to protect the property values in each Chicago neighborhood by eliminating the rapid rate of forced sales which inevitably does reduce property value according to the simple law of supply and demand."

# U. of C.'s Franklin Defends Principle Of School Boycotts

By William Braden

School boycotts were defended Thursday by a distinguished Negro scholar, John Hope Franklin.

Franklin took no position on the walkout scheduled — and then prohibited by court order — for Thursday and Friday in Chicago.



JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN

But he firmly endorsed the general principle of school boycotting, and he criticized a Chicago Board of Education suit that seeks a permanent injunction against such demonstrations.

He expressed his views during a press conference at which a group of University of Chicago faculty members announced their support of open-occupancy legislation.

## American Tradition

"Boycotting is a very old American tradition," said Franklin, professor of history at the U. of C. "It was one of the most important instrumentalities we used in carrying out the cold war against England in 1775."

Franklin said he withdrew his own son from school during a New York boycott that occurred when Franklin was on the faculty of Brooklyn College.

He said it was "begging the

question" to argue that children are exploited by school boycotts.

If a boycott is legitimate, he said, the exploitation of the children would lie in the situation giving rise to the demonstration.

Franklin is an internationally respected authority on various facets of American history including slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction.

## Opposes Permanent Bar

He said he had been out of town in recent days and therefore was not familiar enough with the issues to comment on the validity of the current Chicago boycott. But he said he was "categorically" opposed to any injunction that would permanently bar parents from expressing their "outrage" over de facto segregation.

Franklin said the Bill of Rights provides a constitutional basis for boycotting, and he added:

"Don't forget Sam Adams (the Boston patriot whose protests did much to bring on the American Revolution). He did a lot of boycotting, and for reasons that maybe were not as crucial as these. . . . Boycotting and demonstrating in various ways are not only legitimate but quite, quite American."

Franklin was one of five professors on an ad hoc U. of C. committee that circulated a

petition supporting open-occupancy legislation in the Illinois General Assembly.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE <b>CHARLOTTE</b>	OFFICE OF ORIGIN <b>BUREAU</b>	DATE <b>10/29/65</b>	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD <b>10/22 - 10/27/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN</b>		REPORT MADE BY SA <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></span>	TYPED BY <b>sal</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY</b>	

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DATE 08-24-2009 BY 60322 UCLP/PLJ/JN

REFERENCE:

Bureau airtel to New York dated 10/19/65.

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

The source contacted 10/27/65 with some familiarity of CP activities at Durham, N. C., is  contacted by SA

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APPROVED  <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
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		NOT RECORDED 12 NOV 1 1965		
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <i>[Signature]</i>            Spec. Inq.         </div>		
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